

WILL MEET IN JUNE

Boston the Mecca of Women's Club Delegates.

SIGHTSEEING BY TROLLEY

More Than 20,000 Representatives of the General Federation Will Gather There—Some of Boston's Attractions For Them as Convention City.

BOSTON, Mar. 21, 1908.—Three months from today there will gather here one of the most interesting conventions that Boston, famous as a convention city, has ever greeted—the tenth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. At least 20,000 delegates, and possibly twice that number, will attend, representing half a million club women all over the United States. And it is thought likely that there may also come from abroad some of the distinguished honorary members of the organization, who include the Countess of Aberdeen; the Baroness Bertha von Suttner of Vienna, who visited America at the time of the Japanese-Russian treaty conference two years ago and has since been honored with one of the Noble peace prizes; the Countess of Meath; the Baroness von Buelow-Wenhausen of Dresden; the Countess de Denterchem of Belgium, and Princess Nagli of Tunis.

To a convention of women Boston has some peculiar attractions. Especially is this true of such gathering as that of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, engaged in ethical,

Common, and from the Common there is, of course, a road to everywhere. The Common's fame comes from it being the oldest public park in the United States, having been purchased by Government Winthrop and other worthies to be set aside as a common grazing place for the cows of the Puritan village. Back of it lies Beacon Hill, crowned with the State House where hangs the sacred codfish to the west, with only a street between, is the Public Garden, equally famous with the Common, if in a different way. And on the east and south are two of the most striking thoroughfares in any metropolis—business streets with the charm of an old continental city added to their wholesome Americanism. Tremont and Boylston streets, beneath which runs the first street car subway built on this continent, have no counterparts anywhere, visitors from all parts of the world allow.

Within a square mile here are all the theaters and all but one or two of the hotels. It is probably the most diversified metropolitan square mile on the green earth, for Boston has curiously brought within it all of its most serious business and its gaiety and much of its social life. A block through from Tremont Street is Washington Street, and on these thoroughfares and between them for the space of half a mile is the retail shopping district, where, it is natural to expect, the women's clubites will spend part of their time "observing." When errands are done and souvenirs are bought, and the State House with its historical collections and paintings has been visited, and there is at last time for sight seeing, it is but a moment's walk to the subway, where, at Park Street, the whole transportation system of greater Boston centres. The Park Street subway station is the second largest railroad station of any kind in the world, measured by the number of passengers who use it

old university, while the student festivities of most of the schools and colleges hereabouts fall within the fortnight before and after. Cambridge abounds in historical and literary landmarks and industrial activity as well as educational interest. The elm under which Washington took command of the Continental Army in 1775 stands at the doors of Radcliffe; Longfellow's house, and Elmwood, where James Russell Lowell lived for many years, are nearby; Emerson and Holmes once had their share in the life of this typically American community which yet differs from any other American community. Students of civic and sociological subjects will find many things to attract them in the university town, with its great print shops, direct descendants of the first printing office in America, its charity organizations, and its municipal institutions.

Wellesley College is less than an hour's trolley ride from Park Street, out through the broad avenues and boulevards of some of Boston's finest suburbs, among them fashionable Brookline, "the richest town in the world," which resisting all temptation to assume the distinction of a city government still clings to the old town meeting method of running its affairs. In Auburndale, next to Wellesley, is Lasell Seminary; and Tufts, which is a co-educational college, is in Medford, one of the northern group of suburbs.

Out in the district known as West Roxbury is the Brook Farm, where Margaret Fuller, Thoreau, and Nathaniel Hawthorne, Charles A. Dana, and their associates lived their socialistic experiment for a while. Hawthorne's delightful Wayside Inn still stands in Sudbury and still entertains wayfarers. The ride to Ponkapoag Pond, among the Blue Hills, of Milton, where Thomas Bailey Aldrich lived, with a climb up Great Blue Hill the highest eminence on the Atlantic Coast, is an ideal trip for a New England June day. A longer jaunt, which still may be made by trolley, passing the beach resorts of the North Shore where thousands come from all over the United States to spend their summers, takes sojourners to Salem and to Marblehead, quaintest of New England towns, and still further along to Gloucester, the home of fishermen.

The beaches nearby Boston are world famous—not merely as fashionable watering places, through some of them, like Magnolia and Swampscott, have been chosen by the diplomatic corps in Washington as the most charming of American resting spots; not because of their amusement parks or their camp meeting grounds; but because nowhere else does the sand seem so white or so fine, and nowhere else are there such long, broad stretches of it, giving an outlook on the blue ocean for miles. Some of the nearer beaches, like Revere and Nahant, have been taken into the metropolitan park system; and Marine Park in South Boston, at one corner of the harbor, half an hour's ride by trolley from "downtown," is resorted to by thousands of people every warm evening. The other parks include every sort of public

HEALTH OF ANIMALS BECAUSE OF GOOD DIGESTION

An interesting interview was recently obtained with L. T. Cooper, the young man whose theory and medicines have created such a sensation during the past year.

Mr. Cooper, in speaking of the remarkable success of his medicine, had this to say on the subject: "My medicine regulates the stomach. That is why it is successful. The human stomach today has become degenerate, and is the cause for most ill health. In the horse, the dog, and the wild animals generally, you see no nerve exhaustion, no chronic debility. They are not shut up day after day with practically no exercise, and they are not able to stuff themselves with food when their bodies have not had enough work to justify it. The human race has been doing this for years, and look at the result—half the people are complaining of poor health, not real illness—just a half-sick, tired, droopy feeling. They don't really know what is the matter with them."

"I know that all the trouble is caused by weak, overworked stomachs. I have proved this with my medicine to many thousands of people in most of the leading cities of this country. I expect to do the same thing in Europe next year. This is the real reason for the demand for my preparation."

Among those who have recently been converted to Cooper's theory is Mr. Monroe Brown of 8 Hancock street, Winchester, Mass. Mr. Brown has this to say of his experience with

the new medicine: "For over seven years I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, and for the past year I was lame with rheumatism. I attributed this to my stomach trouble, as my circulation was very poor. What food I ate would turn to gas almost at once. I would have a sensation of bloating, and would have to belch frequently to relieve this. My heart also became affected, and I would suddenly become dizzy and have palpitations. I was tired and dull and despondent at all times. I lost a great deal of flesh, and was nervous and depressed. This went on for over seven years, although I spent hundreds of dollars trying to get relief."

"When Cooper was in Boston I heard a good deal about his ideas on stomach trouble. Next, one or two friends told me that his medicines had greatly helped them. I purchased some of the New Discovery medicine. Today I am perfectly well; I sleep like a boy, can eat anything and have no rheumatism or heart trouble. I no longer have any gas on my stomach, and feel as I did years ago. No one could be more astonished by these facts than myself. They are remarkable, but true. This is indeed a wonderful medicine."

The Cooper preparations have been more widely sold and discussed since being introduced than anything of the kind ever before sold by druggists. We sell them and explain their nature. —Chas. Rogers & Son.

One of the Important Duties of Physicians and the Well-Informed of the World

is to learn as to the relative standing and reliability of the leading manufacturers of medicinal agents, as the most eminent physicians are the most careful as to the uniform quality and perfect purity of remedies prescribed by them, and it is well known to physicians and the Well-Informed generally that the California Fig Syrup Co., by reason of its correct methods and perfect equipment and the ethical character of its product has attained to the high standing in scientific and commercial circles which is accorded to successful and reliable houses only, and, therefore, that the name of the Company has become a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy.

TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is alike important to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the approval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. and the same heretofore known by the name—Syrup of Figs—which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., that the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

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educational and sociological work which draws its inspiration from the "fundamentals of American institutions," as one speaker has put it. Here where, since the days of the Pilgrims, so many national movements have started, there are more "shrines," historical and literary, to draw either the casual visitor or the delegate with a special mission to fulfill than in any other place on this side of the Atlantic, perhaps. Hardly a street in the old town which has not its ancient landmark; hardly one in the circle of suburbs that has not its individual distinction and attraction for the sightseer. And the accessibility of all the "points of interest," even those some distance away from the convention centers, is the special advantage Boston offers to visitors who must combine with their sightseeing more serious duties.

The headquarters of the General Federation of Women's Clubs are to be in the Hotel Vendome on Commonwealth Avenue, one of the famous streets of the world. The principal meetings are to be held in Symphony Hall, with overflow gatherings in the neighboring smaller halls which form a remarkable group of public gathering places. Thus, delegates while they are attending business sessions will find themselves in the newer part of the city, the Back Bay region—that part of Boston that represents the city's modern development, where are its finer residences and most of its semi-public institutions, such as the Institute of Technology, Simmons College, where housewifery is taught as a scientific profession and business courses are made matters of "higher education"; the New England Conservatory of Music, unique in America in many ways; the big medical schools, the Public Library, first of its kind in the country; the Museum of Fine Arts, and Mrs. Gardner's "Italian Palace," officially titled the Isabella Stuart Gardner Museum in the Fenway, Limited.

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